

East Lancashire

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FIRST REPORT

OF THE

EAST LANCASHIRE UNION

OF

INSTITUTIONS

HAVING

EVENING SCHOOLS,

FROM

OCTOBER, 1856, TO JUNE 30TH, 1858;

WITH

APPENDICES.

MANCHESTER:

CAVE & SEVER, PRINTERS, PALATINE BUILDINGS HUNTS BANK.

1858.

FIRST REPORT

TO THE

EAST LANCASHIRE UNION

BY

OF

INSTITUTIONS

1861

BY

EVENING SCHOOLS

IN

1861

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1861

BY

APPENDIX

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PRINTED BY J. W. BARNES, 10, N. B. STREET, LONDON.

1861

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
EAST LANCASHIRE UNION OF INSTITUTIONS,
HAVING EVENING SCHOOLS,
For 1857-58.

IN order to render the objects of the EAST LANCASHIRE UNION more intelligible to strangers, into whose hands this report may fall, a brief description of the district may be pardoned by those who are familiar with its features.

The cotton manufacture has penetrated along the course of the streams which feed the Irwell and the Ribble, into valleys surrounded by moorlands, rising to one or two thousand feet above the sea, and known as the forests of Rossendale and Pendle.

The streams, which caused the selection of the sites of the original manufactories, mark the lines of most easy ascent through the valleys, and determine therefore the sites not only of mills and hamlets, but the course of roads and railways.

Since East Lancashire has been found to be rich in coal, a great impulse has been given to its trade and population. In every valley well-built villages seem strung together along the road or railroad, between which intervene hamlets, mills surrounded by groups of cottages, villas, churches, and farm-houses. This scene of enterprise and wealth extends, with little interruption, along the Irwell from Bury to the summits of Haslingden and Rossendale moors, and then descends on the other side of the watershed, through several valleys to Blackburn, Whalley, and Pendle.

The growth of the towns, villages, and hamlets of East Lancashire has been so rapid and recent, that their civilisation is in its earliest stage of energetic growth.

Since 1846, considerable progress has been made in the number of elementary Day-schools, and in their efficiency; even in the more considerable villages, these schools are taught by certificated masters and pupil teachers.

Not only in the towns of Blackburn, Burnley, and Accrington, but in many of the manufacturing villages of East Lancashire, Evening-schools of various degrees of efficiency have followed in the wake of elementary education. These Evening-schools have generally the title of Mechanics' or Literary Institutions. In almost every case a library and news-room are connected with them. They have only occasional lectures. The evening classes, before the East Lancashire Union was formed, were taught either by the master of some elementary Day-school, by voluntary teachers like those which have conducted Sunday-schools, or by paid local teachers, employed as clerks or mechanics, &c., in the day time. One of these agencies often existed alone; sometimes they were combined. In two or three Institutions they all existed together.

In some the voluntary services of professional gentlemen and of Day-school teachers have been exemplary, and the prosperity, if not the existence, of certain of these Institutions has been mainly attributable to this self-sacrificing aid. The funds of almost all the Institutions have been very slender. They were chiefly derived from the weekly or quarterly payments of the working men attending the classes, and from the profits derived from annual meetings, tea-drinkings, and to a slender degree only from local subscriptions from the middle classes.

The payments of the members for the use of the library and news-room, and for admission to the evening classes, vary from 1s. 6d. to 2s. and 2s. 6d. per quarter; and from $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2d. per week, or to 1s. 6d. per quarter for the evening classes only.

The numbers attending the evening classes are shewn in the tables annexed to this report, as well as the subjects which, since the East Lancashire Union has been in operation for a year and a half, have recently been taught in each.

In the village Institutions, from twenty to seventy pupils assemble on two or three nights in each week. In Burnley, the number on the books of the two Institutions is 246, and the average attendance on the classes 132. In Haslingden 115 are on the books, with an average attendance of 45.

The great majority of the members are employed in the cotton factories; those earning their livelihood by handicraft

trades not amounting to one-sixth of the factory workers. Scarcely any are employed in agriculture, and but few in shops or counting-houses. (*See Table in Appendix.*)

The very great majority are between the ages of 15 and 30. (*See Table in Appendix.*)

The staple subjects of instruction are reading, writing, and arithmetic, English grammar, composition, and geography, and the pupils give in nothing stronger proof of their native shrewdness than in the perseverance which they display in their preference of the classes in which these subjects are taught to merely amusing lectures, and to other studies not requiring close drudgery to master the elements. They well know that to write a good hand, to be able to spell correctly, and compose a letter of business accurately, and to be a fair accountant, are qualifications indispensable to any office of trust. These, therefore, are the objects, to accomplish which, the East Lancashire workman plods regularly twice or thrice a-week to his evening school. But it is on this basis that higher attainments also can be built, and that a wider view of the knowledge which can improve the labourer can be gained, and not a few receive a permanent impulse towards intellectual pursuits, and acquire purer tastes and a higher conception of the objects and duties of life.

The East Lancashire Union originated in a general sympathy with these exertions of men supported by manual labour, and of their employers and friends, to supply the want of early school training, or to remedy its deficiencies.

It was known that the attendance on the evening classes fluctuated,—being in some years double or treble that of others. Generally in the summer the number of members did not exceed one-half or two-thirds that of the winter. In the autumn the classes often dispersed. Some village Institutions had a feeble life, with a meagre apparatus of instruction, few members, and intervals in which their proceedings were entirely suspended.

To strengthen the managing committees by that encouragement which arises from coöperation, it was thought desirable that the Institutions of East Lancashire should be organised into one Union, in which each would be represented in a council.

The fluctuations of attendance, and the want of perseverance in a course of self-culture, pursued from year to year, might, it was hoped, be diminished by a system of examination and prizes, which would not only reward by an

immediate distinction the exertions of the candidates, but encourage them by the hope that the employers of labour throughout the district would recognise the value of such pursuits, by selecting for employment and promotion not only the successful candidates for prizes, but the most zealous and persevering members of the evening classes.

The scheme of examination was so framed as to give prominence to those rudimentary English exercises which are the instruments by which other knowledge is gained, and then to lead the humble student to acquirements which would expand his intelligence, rather than to a narrow and eager devotion to a single subject. The object sought was a sound knowledge of the elements of an English education, solid in each part, but not restricted to one separate technicality. On this firm basis those gifted with greater power, or favoured by more ample leisure, were encouraged to build a somewhat higher structure of learning appropriate to their station in life. By this means, it was hoped, that the subjects taught in each institution would be gradually matured in proportion as its resources in teachers, books, and apparatus grew.

To increase the strength of these agencies a fund was collected, towards which liberal annual contributions were made by the principal landed proprietors of East Lancashire, and by some of the chief manufacturers. This fund provided, in the first place, for the working of the examination and prize scheme.

A persevering effort was then made to introduce into the Union a higher class of masters, who should visit each institution on appointed evenings, to organize and teach the classes; to give brief collective lessons on such subjects as physical geography and history, &c., and to deliver courses of Saturday evening lectures.

The weekly visit of the organising master, besides the immediate benefit to be derived from his systematic and skilful instruction, was intended to prove a stimulus to the exertions of the teachers and visitors. It was expected that he would increase the interest of the working men in the evening school; that he would promote the better furnishing of the class-rooms and organization of the classes; the purchase of books, maps, and apparatus, and the growth of a stronger local interest in the well-being of each institution.

The organising masters selected had passed through the entire career of education from apprenticeship as pupil teachers; had gained Queen's Scholarships, and obtained

three years' education in a training college, followed by the subsequent experience of two years as teachers of physical science in their college.

The masters so qualified were allowed salaries of £100. per annum, and their travelling expenses on a moderate scale, in addition to the augmentation paid to them by the Committee of Council on Education. They were expected to teach on five evenings in each week, for two or three hours, the classes of separate institutions, and each Saturday evening to deliver one of a course of four lectures. This course was to be devoted to some subject of immediate sanitary or commercial importance, and was to be delivered successively at each institution throughout the Union. The organising masters were allowed four hours daily to derive remuneration from other professional pursuits, consistent with their engagements in the Union and their obligations to the Committee of Council.*

Each institution which has the advantage of the instruction of the organising master in teaching its classes on one evening weekly, pays to the funds of the Union £15., and for two evenings weekly, £30.

Several of the institutions thus visited by the organising master have purchased a fresh supply of books; some have improved their class furniture; almost all have increased the number of their members and of their candidates for prizes, and in all the greater efficiency of the instruction has increased the local interest in the institution. The Saturday evening lectures have been steadily attended; they have been illustrated by appropriate experiments, and by diagrams and apparatus which have been purchased for this purpose.

The Education department has also admitted the Council of the Union to participate in the same class of advantages from their grants as the committees of day schools are allowed to claim for their evening schools. This rule enables the Council to procure for each institution the aid of an assistant or local teacher, towards whose stipend the Committee of Council pay £10.

This local teacher is commonly some artisan or clerk who has been educated in the Sunday, day, and evening schools, and by persevering self-culture has acquired a competent knowledge of the subjects of elementary instruction. The conditions of his appointment are, that he pass an examination before H. M. Inspector of Schools; that a sum equal to that paid by the Committee of Council on Education be

* See Appendix V., for Instructions to Organising Masters.

derived from the school fees paid by the members to the funds of the evening school, and that the evening class be found in a satisfactory condition on inspection.

Twelve candidates for the office of Local Teacher were examined by Mr. Kennedy, in May, 1858, and another in June.

The efforts of the local teachers for self-improvement may be greatly aided by the organising masters. They may guide the reading of the local teachers,—initiate them into improved methods of instruction, both by example and private suggestion, and thus prepare them to avail themselves of the minute of the Committee of Council, by which, after one year's service, they may gain a Queen's Scholarship and enter a training college, or after three years' service, may present themselves for examination for a certificate of merit.* The local teachers hold the same relations in these respects to the organising masters as assistant teachers to the masters of day-schools.

It would also always be well that in every Institution in the Union one or more candidates for the office of local teacher should be in training under the superintendence of the organising master, so as to be ready for examination when any vacancy occurs.

The examination and prize scheme for 1856-7 proved throughout the Union a useful stimulus to the members of the evening classes. Their attendance became more regular, their members increased, and their zeal in their studies was more marked and constant. The Committee of each institution also showed a growing interest in the success of their candidates, and in the development of the means likely to promote this result.

This stimulus has also in some institutions extended to the valuable exertions of the gratuitous teachers. These important services have been rendered with great zeal and self-denial in several of the institutions. Some of the most important evening schools in Manchester are mainly dependent on the voluntary agency of the same kind that supports Sunday-schools. In others, skilful teachers, and professional men, clergymen, and others devote themselves to this work. Too much praise can scarcely be given for the admirable examples of such labours which exist in the Union.

In August, 1857, twenty candidates were examined at Burnley by Mr. Kennedy, and the results of their examination are recorded in the circular printed at the close of this report. The Council awarded the following prizes:—Three prizes of £1. each in the second division of the third class;

* See Appendix No. II.

two prizes of £3. each in the first division of the third class ; four prizes of £4. each in the second class. They also gave gratuities of one-fourth the full value of the prizes to every candidate who had four-fifths of the required number of marks ; as well as certificates to all who obtained these prizes, and to every candidate who had two-thirds of the number of marks required for a prize.

The prizes were distributed by the Bishop of Manchester, who for that purpose presided at a meeting held in Burnley, on Wednesday, the 4th November ; which was also attended by the High Sheriff, the members for the northern division of the county, by Sir John Pakington, and the Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education. The beneficial influence of this meeting was felt on all classes connected with the evening schools throughout the Union. The examination and prize scheme for 1858 was founded on the experience thus acquired. Besides many modifications in detail, it called the attention of the Committees of Institutions throughout the Union to the organization of female classes. Subsequently a circular* was issued by the Council, to diffuse among the local committees a knowledge of the expedients which had been most successful in the founding and working of female classes.

The examination for 1858 is to be held in the first week in August, when the Council anticipate that the number of candidates will be much increased.

During the winter of 1857-8 exertions also were made to found a School of Art in Burnley, in connection with which it was hoped that branch schools might be formed in other parts of the Union. In Burnley the School of Art opened in April with 730 pupils in elementary Day-schools ; a class of 90 teachers and pupil teachers ; a class in each of the two institutions for artisans, attended by 34 together ; a class of 17 in the Grammar-school, and a ladies' class of 20 members. A supply of models and apparatus was obtained, at reduced prices, from the department of Science and Art. The department also selected from among its certificated students, Mr. Gunn to take charge of the drawing classes, under the direction of a local Art Committee. When these steps had been taken, the School of Art was recognised by the Council of the East Lancashire Union as a part of its organisation, and the Committees of certain neighbouring institutions were invited to consider the arrangements necessary for the formation of other local schools. The

* See Appendix III.

negotiations for this purpose are still in progress. Whenever a class can be formed for ladies or gentlemen, of twenty or thirty members, the art master will be enabled to undertake, for the same low rate of remuneration as at Burnley, the instruction of classes of artisans, and teachers and pupil teachers. Artisans who are members of institutions pay 1s. 6d. per quarter, those who are not members, 2s. 6d.; and tradesmen, 2s. per month, with 2s. entrance fee. Teachers pay 10s. per annum, and pupil teachers 2s. 6d.

The ladies' and gentlemen's class, according to the distance travelled by the master, pays from 20s. to 40s. for one hour weekly, and from 30s. to 60s. for two hours weekly.

These several forms of action have from various sources considerably increased the funds expended on the maintenance of the evening classes and drawing classes. The funds of each institution have been somewhat improved: money has been subscribed for books, and towards the stipend of the organising master. The annual subscriptions to the Union amount to £150., which is expended in the examination and prize scheme, as part of the salaries and the travelling expenses of the organising masters, apparatus for their courses of lectures, and the printing of circulars. This outlay is met by the augmentation of the salaries of the two organising masters, and of the art master, by the Committee of Council on Education;—by the grants made for books and apparatus, and for the stipends of local teachers. The resources of the Union have thus, by the direct action of the Council, aided by the Government, been increased about £500. per annum, and the payments made to the drawing classes in Burnley amount to about £100. more. This improvement has been made during a period of prolonged and severe commercial depression, in which the resources of both masters and workmen have been greatly reduced. There is therefore reason to hope, that with improved trade, every Institution in the Union will become more prosperous, and the Council be supported by larger resources.

Such resources would be expended in increasing the number of organising masters;—in providing a more rapid succession of Saturday evening lectures; in the purchase of models and apparatus to illustrate such lectures;—in encouraging the foundation of an Evening-school in every village, and promoting its prosperity;—in diffusing information as to such objects as the formation of female evening classes, and in the improvement of the class furniture and fittings

of every school. By grants in aid of local subscriptions, a large fund would enable the Council to form a central library, from which boxes of books might be sent to the several institutions.

Thus far, is recorded the experience of the Council in their efforts to promote the prosperity of the institutions of the East Lancashire Union by a common organization. If this Report should encourage the formation of similar Unions in other districts, perhaps advantage would be derived from a statement of some conclusions derived from this experience.

The East Lancashire Union is comprised in a circle the longest radius of which does not exceed ten miles; and from Burnley and Accrington railways branch in three directions. They penetrate also the valleys of Rossendale. The organising masters, therefore, visit the evening schools to teach and lecture at small expense of time and money.

Even with these facilities of intercourse, the Council are of opinion that the Union could not be extended beyond this circle, without losing that compact corporate character which seems essential for its success.

Some of the members of the several Committees are known to each other. The state of each town and hamlet is understood. The occupations of the members of the evening classes and of their directors in each institution resemble those of others. There is that bond of neighbourhood which produces a compact structure capable of harmonious action. This corporate life would become languid, or wanting in harmony, if the Union were more extensive.

The Council have made successful efforts to combine the support of the landed proprietors with that of the manufacturing and operative classes, and they have been careful that this comprehensive character should extend to all forms of opinion not anti-social or irreligious.

They have admitted to the benefits of the Examination and Prize scheme those deserving men who, remote from the aid of evening schools, may pursue their efforts for self-education unaided, provided they obtain a satisfactory attestation of character.

The importance of the institutions by which the education of the workman is carried forward from the ordinary school-age to manhood, and the need of some organization to give them a more energetic life, is daily becoming more apparent. The Government and the religious communions now expend

annually on Day and Sunday-schools, including the school-pence paid by the scholars and the cost of the Evening-schools, a sum certainly not much less than two millions. In the cotton districts the schooling of a child ceases at thirteen, and he keeps half-time at work and school from eight to thirteen. In the agricultural districts he leaves school at ten, or eleven, or earlier. Even in schools conducted by certificated teachers, aided by pupil teachers, with every appliance of instruction, the schooling thus obtained cannot be expected generally to form habits of self-culture, such as would induce or enable the child taxed with daily labour, when the Day-school is left, unaided by the Evening-school, and tempted by rude, if not coarse forms of recreation, to improve the little learning he had gained. Too often this slender stock dwindles year by year with neglect, until even his poor skill in reading, writing, and counting becomes more and more imperfect. Then come the temptations of youth, and at the time when mind and the senses strive for mastery, unless the young man finds which is the nobler part of his nature by its cultivation, he is bewildered by passion and degraded into sensuality. In this strife the little learned at school is lost, and the man at twenty probably cannot sign his name to the register of his marriage. Should such a result be general, the nation is expending two millions annually to purchase what is too meagre and transient. If attendance on the Day-school cease at ten or thirteen, and its influence be lost in the turbulent effervescence of youth, such a fact once established, and nothing done to remedy the evil, the promoters of elementary schools would loose at least the earnestness of their faith in the regenerating influences of education on the character and destiny of the humbler classes. Neither the zeal of the religious communions, nor the political foresight of the Government could be appealed to for so large an annual outlay, unless each successive generation brought up at school became less sensual and more intelligent.

The waste of costly effort occurs not in the school, but in the time between the school-age and manhood. Habits of self-culture can alone prevent this waste, by improving what it has cost two millions of annual outlay to create. These habits, according to our experience, are seldom formed without aid. That assistance may perhaps be effectually rendered if Evening-schools be universally founded, and so efficiently conducted as, with every proper incentive, to attract to them the youthful population between the school

age and manhood. In this view the Evening-school becomes an institution as indispensable as the Day-school to those influences of education on the character of the population, for the hope of which we now pay so large a sum without attaining the result which we seek.

Every expedient, therefore, which can promote the increase and ensure the efficiency of Evening-schools, must be important as part of the machinery of national education.

To attract the working men to these schools, no local expedient would be so efficient as that the employers of labour should invariably inquire of every candidate for employment as to the whole course of his education. If parents and our youth knew that the master always ascertained and recorded how many years had been spent at the Day and Sunday-school—how long and with what degree of regularity the Evening-school had been frequented—whether a prize or certificate had been obtained—whether the youth had been employed as a Sunday-school teacher, or local teacher of an Evening-school—then they would know that early education and subsequent self-culture were sources of confidence and respect leading to offices of trust.

A sense of the value of education on this lower ground must probably precede the higher conviction of its importance as a means of self-discipline. That is a better state of mind which seeks to perform the duties of the sphere in which we are born, perfectly in the sight of God and man, with calm contentment in our lot, than that which only strives to rise in life without reflecting on the more weighty responsibilities of that higher condition. This better state of thought will in time visit many minds who, in the fervid time of life, first strive to rise above the condition of manual labour. Those who seek to better their material condition may attain a vastly greater gain, though they remain dependent on daily labour. It is therefore pleasant to record, that at the formation of the Union a majority of the principal manufacturing firms signed a declaration* that they would attach great value to the certificates awarded by the Council. The Council also have learned, with much satisfaction, that the prizes and certificates gained at their first examination have, in some instances, been followed by promotion to offices of trust, and in many have been otherwise advantageous to the successful candidate.

This is not the place to do more than point out the great public advantage which would arise, if the whole smaller

* See Appendix IV.

offices of the Excise, Customs, Inland Revenue, and Post-office, were diverted from their present uses as a part of the political influence of Government least defensible, and distributed so as to secure for the public service the *élite* of the youth of our working population, and to operate as a premium on the prolongation of the school-life, and on self-culture up to manhood.

The number of the subordinate offices for which the scholars of our elementary Day-schools might, if they retained habits of self-culture through youth to manhood, fit themselves at ages varying from 17 to 23, has been carefully ascertained by Mr. Horace Mann, the Assistant Secretary to the Civil Service Commission. There are 12,618 offices worth from £50. to £80. per annum in the Excise, Customs, and Post-office, affording from 700 to 800 annual vacancies. Also 3,840 clerkships exist in the Customs, Inland Revenue, and Post-office, with about 300 vacancies annually, and a further prospect of promotion to offices of from £300. to £600. per annum. If the primary nominations to these offices were limited to those persons who obtained a certain rank in local examinations like those of the East Lancashire Union, those nominations might be confided in part to some local body, like the Council of this Union, and in part, perhaps, to the Members for the Division of the County or for the Borough, acting publicly and with a sense of responsibility. The candidates so nominated might then compete in a second examination, the results of which, proper certificates of character and health being required, would determine the appointment.

The preceding considerations apply equally to the great mass of the working population of Great Britain, and with peculiar force to those portions of it which, like the inhabitants of East Lancashire, are distinguished by a hardihood and skill in all forms of manual labour,—by an energy and enterprise which so frequently raises the workman to the rank of an employer, and by an intelligence which has enriched with subtle inventions those combinations of the physical powers by which the Cotton Trade has triumphed over all competition. Among this noble race of men, there are also rarely-gifted minds who, untrained even by the humblest elementary schooling, have battled manfully with their fate, and step by step emerged from the slough of ignorance and brutishness. They have learned to read on scraps of newspapers and pamphlets from whomsoever they could snatch a moment's sympathy and help. They have

learned to write by painful efforts at imitation, whenever they could get anything to copy; in like manner to cypher. They have found some elementary work on mechanics, mathematics, or chemistry at a book-stall, and mastered everything in it. Without a teacher, without a guide,—led by those events which we call accidents to the pursuit natural to their genius,—such men have sometimes become the architects of the fortunes of our chief families. There are such men living among us now, and from their own lips we learn how eagerly they would have embraced opportunities of self-culture like those offered in the Evening Classes of the East Lancashire Union; and how many victims, not so aided, have not had physical strength to endure the arduous struggle of daily toil and the midnight sweat of the brain, but have perished unrewarded and unknown!

There is another class of self-educated working-men of a gentler and more retiring character, and less vigorous enterprise;—the self-educated students of Nature; the self-taught botanists, entomologists, and geologists, who, working at a handicraft which leaves them some hardly-earned leisure, devote it with a calm but enduring enthusiasm to read that page of the Will of God which is open to every inquirer. Mr. Binney, of Manchester, has watched with deep interest the lives of many such men. Their biographies have been briefly recorded from time to time in the county papers by faithful and sympathising friends. Some of them are personally known to members of this Council, who can testify, from intimate association with them, how much such pursuits refine, elevate, and purify. Even a scholar-like demeanour distinguishes some of this class of humble naturalists, who have a store of information from sedulous reading out of their peculiar range. Their calm pursuits make them content with their lot.

The East Lancashire Union will not fulfil the intentions of its promoters unless it offer facilities for study, opportunities of meeting, and other forms of encouragement to the self-taught naturalists of the district. Its present classes afford means of mastering the elements to all, and men of genius will, with the aid of the organising masters, libraries, apparatus, and lecturers, be enabled, with abundant sympathy, to tread the upward path of science and literature.

Such opportunities for men of humble station and great ability were formerly afforded by the bursaries and exhibitions of our endowed schools, which launched them on a

career of university education. The Queen's Scholarships, which open a path to the Training Colleges for the local teachers of Evening-schools, partake of the character of these ancient endowments in their intention to reward such intellectual merit by means of further instruction.

The Union is likely to develope among all actively engaged in working out its design a lively interest in the progressive education of the youth of the district from 13 to 30, and in the destiny of every earnest and gifted man who avails himself of the opportunities which it offers, and earns the distinctions by which his merit may be made conspicuous.

The Council turn from the aid which the Union can give to such rare and gifted men to the opposite extreme. They may be asked what hope they have that these Evening-schools can change the habits of the most sensual and ignorant portions of the population, who at present scarcely enter their classes. They point, in reply, to some indications of the gradual progress of civilization, resulting perhaps from a general improvement in the manners of all classes—from the influence of Sunday-schools in the early part of this century; and from that of the press, and of public opinion. The Day-schools are of too recent origin to have produced much effect.

The still prevalent gambling and pigeon-flying have taken the place of even the more cruel and coarse man-fights, bear and bull-baiting, and dog and cock-fighting, which within a generation were sanctioned by the patronage and presence of the gentry. Let us hope that the cultivation of cottage gardens, the cricket club, and the manly game of football,—the public swimming bath and gymnastic exercises,—the chess club, the newsroom, the library, the evening classes and the lectures of the Institution, will take the place of the coarse and absurd pastimes of the lowest part of the population. The instrumental bands, choral societies, and glee clubs which exist, are not abused by intemperance, but form a recreation deserving encouragement. Of late years the cheap railway excursions to the coast, or to remarkable inland scenes,—the taste for public meetings, assemblages for charitable or other social objects, and for discussions on political and religious questions, more and more engage the attention of the mass. During the recent wars the papers have been eagerly read to groups of attentive listeners in workmen's houses. The

civilisation thus spreading has been found to be attended with an increasing aversion from all forms of popular error on social questions, with greater security for property, and a firmer confidence in the institutions of the country. It is the earnest wish and conviction of the Council, that it may coöperate with our common faith in creating a people contented, loyal, and religious.

APPENDIX No. 1.

EXAMINATION AND PRIZE SCHEME FOR 1858.

THE EAST LANCASHIRE UNION OF MECHANICS' AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS was formed to encourage and reward the efforts of respectable working men and women in the task of self-education.

Some of these deserving persons have had no instruction in Day-schools; others have been taught in inefficient schools, or with irregularity, and for too short a period.

Many live in neighbourhoods in which there is no Night-school. Some are fortunate enough to have their efforts guided by some benevolent and well-educated friend or patron. Others can avail themselves only of the aid afforded by some Mutual Instruction Society, or rude village Evening-school. Many are so fortunate as to live in small towns, or thickly-peopled districts, having a better Night-school, or evening classes connected with some Mechanics' or other Institution.

The Council of the Union conceive that they ought to interpose no obstacle which may not be required to promote right social and moral results between their examination, prizes, and certificates, and those members of the classes supported by manual labour, who, after the work of the day, devote their leisure to such self-improvement as may fit them for this examination.

To ensure that the advantages which the Council offer shall be enjoyed by those persons only who are living conscientiously, and have, by their sober, thoughtful, and correct conduct, secured the respect of their employers, ministers, or teachers, the Council will require, as heretofore, a certificate, in the following form, from every candidate presenting himself for examination :—

The undersigned certify of — personal knowledge that — is a — of sober, honest, and industrious habits, and attentive to the duties of — station in life, and that — has not been instructed at any higher than an elementary* Day-school, Sunday-school, Evening class, or Mechanics' or other Institution.

Any candidate who may bring this certificate, signed by his employer, or by a minister of religion, whose place of worship he regularly attends, or by the Directors or President of the Institution, or Evening-school, to which the candidate may belong, will be admitted to the Annual Examination as a candidate for the certificates and prizes of the Union. The candidate will, however, be required

* The question, what constitutes an elementary school, must be referred to the Council in case of doubt, and will be decided on the merits of each reference.

to give one month's notice of his intention to apply to the Council for examination. This notice must be given through the Committee of the Evening-school or Institution in which he is a pupil, if it be in Union; and if it be not in Union, the Council would prefer to receive the notice and certificate through such Committee. The notice should state in what class the candidate will compete.

Before receiving any Mechanics' or other Institution or Evening class into Union, so as to admit a member of its Committee as its representative to the Council of the Union, and to permit such institution or evening class to have the aid of the local and organising masters about to be appointed, the Council will require to be satisfied as to the character and efficiency of such institution or evening class, and will determine each application for such admission into Union on its own merits.

But the intention of Council is to encourage and reward such persons, supported by manual labour within the Union, as are making efforts for self-education, whether in Evening-schools, Mutual Instruction Societies, or Mechanics' and other Institutions, or by their own solitary or partially-aided studies, irrespective of their connection with any evening class or institution in Union; and they will require no other qualification for admission to their Annual Examination than the above-described certificate and notice. The Council have, however, no desire to interfere in any way with the control of the Committees of institutions or evening classes over their members, and the admission of any such persons as candidates will be declined, if the disapproval of their Committees of such admission be formally expressed to the Council in writing.

The scheme for the examination and prizes for the year 1857-58 will have the same basis as that of last year, but with two additions, one of which will more clearly define to what candidates certificates will be granted, and the second will open a class of *book prizes* to competition, by exercises in the *English language, and one additional subject*.

The scheme will for this purpose again comprise *three classes of subjects*, and the third class will, as before, have *two divisions*.

By a scale of numbers on each subject, in each class, candidates may take a rank of *competency*, of *merit*, and of the *highest merit*.

In each class there will be the following distinctions as to subjects of examination:—

A.—*Exercises confined to the English language*.—Certificates will be granted to all who obtain the marks denoting a competent knowledge or merit on these subjects. These certificates, according to the class in which they are obtained, will be called—first, second, and third class English language certificates. The degree of merit will be carefully defined in the certificate.

B.—Any candidate who may succeed in obtaining marks of *merit* in one subject, in addition to marks of *competency* or *merit* on the English language, will receive a book prize, in addition to the certificate.

These certificates will be in like manner distinguished as *upper English language certificates* of the first, second, and third class respectively.

C.—The candidates who obtain the number of marks now required for the subjects in the three classes of the scheme for 1856-57, will obtain the *money prizes* and prize certificates in each of the three classes.

The money prizes may, however, be received in books stamped with the arms of the East Lancashire Union, and an appropriate inscription, if this be preferred.

In order to render these arrangements quite clear, the Council will now set forth in detail, under the head of each class, the three divisions of their requirements for *English language certificates*, *upper English language certificates* and *book rewards*, and for *money prizes with prize certificates*.

THIRD CLASS.

In the third class the Council will require such elementary knowledge as is necessary in the common arts of life, and most important as a means of making further progress in self-education.

For the purpose of affording the utmost encouragement to young men whose early education has been neglected, the third class will be divided into two sections. The second section will offer rewards for so humble a degree of attainment as to be within the reach of every earnest and well-conducted man, after a short period of steady application.

The second section of the third class will, under the head of *English language*, comprise—1. English reading; 2. Writing from dictation, with correct punctuation and spelling. A competent knowledge will be denoted by twenty marks on each of these two subjects. Thirty marks on each subject will be required to denote merit, and sixty the highest merit. Any candidate gaining these marks of *competency* or *merit*, will obtain a certificate for English language in the second section of the third class.

The *other subjects* in the second section will be—(1.) Arithmetic as far as simple proportion, and (2.) the Geography of England, for each of which thirty marks will be required to denote competency; forty to denote merit, and ninety the highest merit. Any candidate obtaining marks of competency or merit in the English language, and marks of merit on one other subject, will obtain a book in addition to his English language certificate, and a more valuable volume for marks of merit on an additional subject.

The first section of the third class will, under the head of English language, comprise—The art of reading and writing English correctly in the several stages of (1.) Reading aloud with good articulation and expression; (2.) Writing from dictation, with correct punctuation and spelling; (3.) Writing from memory a simple narrative, read aloud twice by the candidates; (4.) Writing a letter on some probable domestic occurrence, selected by the examiner. It is not

intended, in this class, to test the knowledge of spelling and grammar otherwise than by these exercises.

A competent knowledge will be denoted by twenty marks for English reading, twenty for writing from dictation, twenty for writing from memory a simple narrative, and twenty for writing the letter. Thirty marks on each will be required to denote *merit*, and forty-five the highest merit.

A candidate gaining marks of competency in the exercises on the English language will obtain a *Certificate for English language* in the first section of the third class.

The other subjects in the first section of the third class will be—1. Arithmetic in the rules which commonly precede decimal fractions; 2. Geography of Great Britain limited to the mountain chains, water-sheds and river drainage, and the situation of the coal-fields; all of which will be considered as affecting the sites of the chief ports, towns, and manufactures.

Thirty marks will be required to denote competency, forty merit, and eighty-five the highest merit in geography and arithmetic.

Any candidate obtaining marks of competency or merit in the English language, and marks of merit in one other subject, will obtain a book in addition to his English language certificate.

A more valuable book will be given if marks of merit be obtained in a second additional subject.

The Money Prizes and the Prize Certificates in the Third Class.

Second Section.

The Council will award six prizes, each of £1. in value, to the six candidates in the second section who have the greatest number of marks. No prize will be awarded to a candidate in this second section who has less than the marks of merit on each of the subjects of examination, or marks of merit equal in number to the sum of the marks of merit. Three hundred marks will be the sign of the highest merit in this section.

First Section.

The Council will award five prizes, of £2. in value, to the five candidates in the first section who have the greatest number of marks.

No prize will be awarded to any candidate who has less than the marks of merit on each of the subjects of examination, or marks of merit equal in number to the sum of such marks.

Three hundred and fifty marks will be the sign of the highest merit in this section.

SECOND CLASS.

After the foregoing explanations the details in the two remaining classes are more briefly stated.

English Language Exercises.

Each candidate will be required—1. To analyse and parse, in writing, a passage of English; 2. To paraphrase a passage from

verse into prose; 3. To repeat with proper expression fifty lines from Cowper's "Charity," selected by the examiner. (The whole poem, or the first four hundred lines, must in that case be committed to memory.)

Competency on each subject will be denoted by twenty-five marks, merit by thirty-five, and the highest merit by forty-five.

A certificate of competency of the second class in English Exercises will be given to those who obtain marks of competency.

The remaining subjects of examination in the second class will be—4. To work decimal fractions, and the usual rules in the mensuration of plane surfaces and solids; 5. To answer, in writing, questions on the geography of the British islands and empire; 6. To answer questions on the simple mechanical powers—lever, wheel and axis, pulley, wedge, screw.

Competency will be denoted on each of these subjects by thirty marks, merit by forty marks, and the highest merit by sixty-five.

A candidate obtaining marks of merit on one subject besides the English Exercises will obtain a volume in addition to his English language certificate. The highest merit will be denoted by four hundred marks.

The Council will award eight prizes of £3. each in value to the eight candidates who, having marks of merit on each subject, or marks of merit equal to the sum of such marks, have the greatest number of marks among the competitors.

FIRST CLASS.

English Language Exercises.

1. The candidate may write his own thoughts on any of the following subjects, viz.:—

On the best mode of educating a boy born in this country of parents supported by manual labour, or on the best course of self-education for a young man of the working class after leaving the Daily-school; or on the comparative cost in money of self-education and of habits of self-indulgence; or on household economy, as, for example, the selection of a house, as respects the healthiness of the site, its drainage, method of warming and ventilation, arrangements for the comfort and morality of the family; also on the best modes of preventing the spread of a contagious disease in a household, and of disinfecting a house which has been visited by such a malady.

2. He will be required to analyse and parse a passage from one of the English poets, and to explain its construction fully in writing.

Competency on each of these subjects will be denoted by forty marks, merit by sixty, and the highest merit by eighty. A certificate of competency of the first class for English Exercises will be given to those who obtain marks of competency.

The remaining subjects of examination in the first class may be any of the following—four of them at least must be successfully worked to entitle the candidate to a money prize:—

1. Any candidate may be examined orally and by written questions on Paley's Natural Theology.

2. He may also be in like manner examined in the History of England since the accession of Elizabeth.

3. He may answer questions in Algebra or in Tate's Mechanics.

4. He may answer questions on the history, theory, and construction of the Steam Engine.

5. He may answer questions on Chemistry, especially in its application to manufactures and agriculture.

Competency will be denoted on each of these subjects by thirty marks, merit by fifty, and the highest merit by eighty-five.

A candidate obtaining marks of merit on any one of these subjects, in addition to marks of competency on the English Exercises, will obtain a volume in addition to his English language certificate.

The highest merit will be denoted by five hundred marks.

The Council will award six prizes, of £5. each in value, to the six candidates who, having marks of merit in each subject of the English Exercises, and on four other subjects, or marks of merit equal to the sum of such marks, have also the highest number of marks among the competitors.

Any candidate may propose to be examined in any of the above classes in mathematics, or in any department of natural science not named, by giving notice to the examiners, one month before the day of examination, of the nature and extent of his acquirements, in order that an examination paper may be prepared to test his knowledge. He will have credit for any marks thus gained. The three degrees of competency, merit, and the highest merit will be denoted by thirty, fifty, and eighty-five marks respectively.

But no candidate will be admitted to examination in the class in which he obtained a money prize in a former year. If unsuccessful, he may enter that or a higher class; if successful, he can compete in future only in a higher class.

The Council being also desirous to encourage Evening-schools for females, and female evening classes in connection with the several institutions, propose that all the foregoing scheme, so far as it relates to the English exercises, shall be held to be applicable to such classes, with the following special rules of adaptation:—

The Council will grant to females *certificates for marks of competency in the three classes of English exercises*, and *book prizes for marks of merit*.

They will also, to all females who obtain marks of merit in any of the three classes of English exercises, award prizes of greater value in books or money, provided marks of merit be obtained in an exercise in one of the following subjects:—

THIRD CLASS.—FEMALES.

Second Section.—Arithmetic as far as compound division.

First Section.—Arithmetic as far as practice. The candidate will

also answer questions as to the best application of the earnings of a working man's family (the ages of each member of which will be given), for food under several heads, for clothing, for the sick club or life assurance society, or savings bank, stating how much of the income should be spent on each.

SECOND CLASS.—FEMALES.

In this class the female candidates who compete for the higher prizes will answer questions on the following subjects :—

Food.—The best materials for the several meals of a working man, the prices of each article of food, the amount of nourishment which it contains, and the best mode of cooking it.

Clothes.—The most durable, warm and cheap clothing for women and children within the means of a family supported by manual labour. How to cut out, make, mend, and preserve clothes, so that they may last long in a neat and wholesome condition.

What colours, ornaments, and forms of dress become a woman. They will also work exercises in household account-keeping.

FIRST CLASS.—FEMALES.

Will show books of household accounts neatly kept as exercises in their classes.

They will answer, in writing, questions on the prices, in this district, of various articles of food, clothing, furniture, and other objects of expenditure in a labourer's family, and will work calculations of the cost of such quantities of each as may be required.

They will write their thoughts on such one of the following subjects as may be selected :—

Household arrangements.—How to regulate and improve the ventilation of a cottage by simple and cheap means ; how to keep floors, bedding, furniture, walls, and utensils in a perfectly wholesome condition.

Management of Children.—*In health*: What precautions to take against colds, coughs, chilblains ; against contagious diseases, and in their daily regimen and habits. *In sickness*: How to keep a sick room ; to prepare food for various infantile complaints ; for a general feverish disorder ; to give simple medicines for common wants ; to dress a burn or scald, a bruise or a cut.

What “*nostrums*” and ill practices to avoid in bringing up and nursing children.

Moral arrangements.—As regards cleanliness, obedience, truthfulness, purity of language, reverence, religious duties.

Sickness in Adults.—How to prepare whey, beef-tea, mutton-broth, barley-water, lemonade, effervescing draughts, poultices ; how to bandage a leg or arm, to stop a sudden bleeding, to manage a “fainting fit,” and to soothe and comfort the sick and dying.

In order to enable young women to gain a competent knowledge of domestic sanitary arrangements and management of children and the sick, the Council would suggest that no more laudable service could

be rendered to females in attendance on the evening classes in the Union than a series of familiar lessons on these subjects from one or more practitioners of medicine.

Such lessons would prevent much suffering and save many lives.

Other lessons on household economy might be given in the form of conversation by ladies to the sewing classes.

The Council strongly urge that female classes should be organised for this form of instruction throughout the Union.

The Council will also require in each class specimens of the needlework of the candidates: and in the first class of their skill in cutting out clothes, and making ordinary linen and cotton garments. They will request the aid of experienced ladies in determining the merit of this work.

The Council suggest that the class-rooms of the several institutions should be neatly fitted up with groups of parallel desks and benches suitable for the instruction of classes of 18 or 21, in three rows of six or seven pupils each. Such groups of desks and benches facilitate that collective teaching which it will be the duty of the organising masters to introduce where it does not at present exist. The classes should also be well provided with black-boards, easels, maps, class lesson-books, and slates.

The Council recommend the Directors of the several institutions to take steps to have the instruction in their evening classes regulated so as to prepare their pupils for examination, especially by accustoming them to written exercises. They also suggest that, in the month of March and April, preliminary examinations should be held in each institution, of all pupils desirous to become candidates; and each pupil should, after such examination, be advised as to the class in which he should enter his name.

Every person desiring to become a candidate will give in his name, and the class in which he wishes to compete, to the secretary of his institution, if in Union, or if pursuing private studies or otherwise not in Union, to the secretary of this Council, or of any institution in Union, on or before the 1st of May, 1858.

The secretary of each institution will communicate the names of candidates, and the class in which each enters for competition, to Mr. Sutherland, the secretary of the Council, on or before the 7th May, 1858. Notice will be given to every such candidate, of the day and place of examination, through the secretary of his institution, or otherwise if the institution be not in Union.

The examination will be conducted by one or more impartial persons selected by the Council.

It will be partly oral, but chiefly by means of written answers to printed questions, which will be put before each candidate.

The candidates will answer these questions without any assistance from books or from each other, and will therefore write them in the presence of the examiners. When the answers are finished, they will be sealed up and sent to some gentleman unknown to the parties, who will assign marks to each paper. As soon as this is done, the successful candidates will be declared.

The prizes will be distributed publicly.

The chief employers of labour in the district have declared, that they will attach much value to the certificates granted by the Council as proofs of meritorious exertion, correct life, and mental capacity, in giving employment or promotion. It is therefore hoped that they will acquire, by experience, a distinct mercantile value, and be a means of promoting the commercial advancement of successful candidates.

The Council have purposely not specified skill in art in the list of subjects of examination, because they propose to award separate prizes for such skill.

These prizes will be divided as follows :—

1. Drawing of form from models and diagrams, on the method published by Mr. Butler Williams.
2. Map and plan drawing, for surveyors of land, &c.
3. Mechanical drawings, including machinery, tools, and working drawings, of buildings, carpenters' and masons' work, excavations, &c.
4. Architectural drawings.
5. Industrial designs for all the trades of the district.
6. Drawing of the human figure.

Special arrangements will be made for the examination of the progress of pupils in the several Schools of Design, and for testing their ability ; and a prize will be awarded under each of the above heads.

The day of examination will probably be fixed in the month of June, and a fortnight's notice at least will be given to each institution.

The examination will take place in Burnley, in 1858.

Signed by order of the Council,

J. P. KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH.

In accordance with a scheme like that developed in the foregoing circular, a second circular was issued in August, 1857, fixing the day of examination for prizes, &c. The following is the circular in question :—

“ Burnley, 3rd August, 1857.

“ Sir,—The Council of the East Lancashire Union of Mechanics' and other Institutions request you to inform the Committee of the Institution, and the candidates for prizes, that the examination will be conducted by Her Majesty's Inspector, at the Burnley Mechanics' Institution, from nine o'clock in the morning to twelve o'clock, and from two o'clock in the afternoon to five o'clock, on Saturday the fifteenth of August next.

“ Coffee will be provided for the candidates in the noon interval of the examination, and again at its close.

“ The following extracts from the circular of 12th November, 1856, require the attention of each candidate :—

“ Every candidate will be required to bring a certificate from the directors of the Institution with which he is connected, that he has not been educated at any higher than an elementary school.

“No person will be permitted to compete for any of the prizes unless he produce the following certificate of character, viz.:—*The undersigned certifies of their personal knowledge that* *is a man*
of sober, honest, and industrious habits, and attentive to the duties of his station in life.

“This certificate must be signed either by the directors, or the president and vice-presidents of the institution to which the candidate belongs; or by a minister of religion at whose place of worship he regularly attends; or by his employer.”

“The Directors of each institution are requested to make convenient arrangement by which their candidates may be enabled to reach Burnley with certainty before nine o'clock on August 15th (the morning of the examination), and to return at night.

“The Council have under their consideration the propriety of distributing the prizes at a public meeting in October next, and their decision will be mainly influenced by the number of the successful candidates.

“Any directors who may desire to be present at the examination on the 15th of August are invited to attend as spectators.

“At the meeting held on the 18th of July, the Council received from the members present reports as to the steps which had been taken to carry into effect the suggestion made at their previous meeting, viz.:—that an itinerant teacher should be employed during the ensuing year at a salary of £100., to teach on one evening in each week, at each of six of the smaller institutions in the union. Two of the institutions were ready to adopt this plan, and in order to diminish the expense, £25. was offered towards the first year's salary of the teacher. The expense to each of six institutions would thus be reduced to about £16. You are requested again to bring this subject under the attention of your Committee, and to report to the Council whether they are willing to contribute £16. in order to secure the aid of a certificated teacher for one night weekly.

“I am, &c.

“(Signed) JOHN SUTHERLAND, *Secretary.*

“To _____

“The Delegate from the ——— Institution to the East Lancashire Union.”

In accordance with the scheme thus promulgated, Mr. Kennedy examined twenty candidates for prizes in August last. The account of the results of this examination is contained in the subjoined paper:—

“East Lancashire Union of Mechanics' and other Institutions.”

“At a meeting of the Council of the East Lancashire Union of Mechanics' and other Institutions, held at Burnley, on Saturday, October 10th, 1857, Sir James Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart., in the chair, the following minutes were adopted:—

“The president laid before the Council Mr. Kennedy's tabular report of the marks awarded to candidates for their papers and exercises at the examination held on Saturday the 15th of August, 1857.

"The Council decided to award the following prizes, viz. :—

"In the second division of the third class, a prize of £1. to each of the following candidates :—

John Clowes Eatough, Accrington.....	215 marks.
John Whitaker "	190 "
William Briggs "	180 "

"In the first division of the third class, a prize of £5. to each of the following candidates :—

James Taylor, Crawshaw Booth.....	215 marks.
John Lane "	210 "

"These two candidates had, however, somewhat less than fifty marks for geography; but the Council finding that they had more than the required number of marks for arithmetic and English composition, overlook this defect on their first examination.

"In the second class, a prize of £4. to each of the following candidates :—

William Jones, Accrington.....	205 marks.
Holt Holt, Habergham	200 "
Thomas Healey, Burnley	200 "
Also to Alfred Ashworth, Burnley.....	200 "

though this last candidate has five marks less than are required for exercises in the English language.

"The Council regret that they are not able to award the money prize to the candidate in the first class; but as he would probably have succeeded in obtaining the requisite number of marks in the second class, they give him a handsome volume as an incentive to further efforts.

"The Council being further desirous, in this first examination, to give the fullest expression to their sense of the meritorious exertions of the candidates examined, resolved to award gratuities in money, one-fourth of the full value, to all candidates who have four-fifths of the required number of marks, and certificates to every candidate who has two-thirds of that number.

"The candidates who have *four-fifths* of the required number of marks are, in the first division of the third class :—

John Dodgeon, Habergham	185 marks
James Potter, "	185 "
Thomas Boardwell, "	178 "
Josiah Sutcliffe, Accrington	160 "

who will each receive 15s.

"In the second class :—

Robert Kerr, Rawtenstall	170 marks
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who will receive 20s.

"The candidates who have *two-thirds* of the required number of marks are, in the first division of the third class :—

John Greenwood, Habergham.....	143 marks
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" In the second class :—

Alexander Whalley, Habbergham	155 marks
Matthew Tomlinson, Rawtenstall	150 "
Jonathan Bertwistle, Crawshaw Booth.....	145 "
James O. Taylor	145 "

These five candidates will receive certificates.

"The Council also decided to grant certificates to all the before-mentioned candidates, setting forth their respective degrees of merit.

"The Council are glad to observe that these arrangements will confer a prize of greater or less value on three-fourths of the candidates who attended the examination. The principle of these arrangements must, however, be regarded as applying only to the first examination, and they think it expedient to declare that at future examinations the prizes will be strictly limited to the scheme published to guide the candidates. The Council request the Committees to make such explanations to their respective evening classes as will leave no doubt in their minds that the prizes will in future be thus limited to such candidates as obtain the requisite number of marks.

"The scheme of examination for male pupils will continue the same during the year 1857-58 as during the past year; but the Council will prepare and publish another scheme for the encouragement of female classes, and they will then announce the number of prizes offered for competition to both male and female students.

"The prizes and certificates for the year 1856-57 will be distributed by the Lord Bishop of Manchester, who has consented to take the chair at a public meeting to be held for that purpose at the Mechanics' Institution, Burnley, on Wednesday the 4th of November, at seven o'clock in the evening.

"It is expected that at this meeting his Lordship will be supported by the Right Hon. William Cowper, M.P., Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education; the Right Hon. Sir John Pakington, Bart., M.P.; the members for the northern division of the county; the Reverend the Canon Mosely, and other friends of public education.

"*Resolved*,—That the Council place at the disposal of the institutions in Union four hundred tickets, for the free admission of members of classes and directors.

"That reserved seats be provided for directors; seats in the body of the hall for the members of senior classes, and in the gallery for members of junior classes.

"That the committees of the several institutions be requested to make arrangements by which the attendance at this public meeting of members of their evening classes may be facilitated.

"That the foregoing minutes be printed and distributed to the directors and subscribers of the several institutions in Union, and the members of their evening classes.

(Signed) "JOHN SUTHERLAND, *Hon. Sec.*

'Burnley, 21st October, 1857.'

THE EXAMINER'S TABULAR REPORT.

FIRST CLASS.

Highest Merit, 400 Marks.—Number required for Prize, 250 Marks.

ONE CANDIDATE.

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	Algebra, Mechanics, &c. 75.	History. 75.	Steam Engine and Chemistry. 75.	Composition. 75.	Total Marks obtained.
Jacob Waring, Burnley	25	15	25	30	95

SECOND CLASS.

Highest Merit, 300 Marks.—Number required for Prize, 200 Marks.

NINE CANDIDATES.

NAMES OF CANDIDATES.	Arithmetic, Mathematics, Theory of Heat. 120.	Geography. 60.	Grammar and Paraphrase. 60.	Repetition. 60.	Total Marks obtained.
William Jones, Accrington	80	45	40	40	205
Holt Holt, Habergham	55	50	35	60	200
Robert Kerr, Rawtenstall	100	30	40	...	170
Jon. Bertwistle, Crawshaw Booth	70	30	45	...	145
Alexander Whalley, Habergham..	50	30	30	45	155
Matthew Tomlinson, Rawtenstall.	65	35	50	...	150
James O. Taylor, Crawshaw Booth	50	35	30	40	145
Thomas Healey, Burnley	90	35	40	35	200
Alfred Ashworth, Burnley	95	35	20	50	200

THIRD CLASS.—FIRST DIVISION.

Highest Merit, 300 Marks.—Number required for Prize, 200 Marks.

SEVEN CANDIDATES.

NAMES OF CANDIDATES.	Reading. 75.	Arithmetic. 75.	Essay and Dictation. 75.	Geography. 75.	Total Marks obtained.
Moses Greenwood, Habergham ...	40	35	28	40	143
John Dodgeon, Habergham	35	65	45	40	185
Thomas Boardwell, Habergham...	55	55	38	30	178
James Potter, Habergham	50	40	55	40	185
James Taylor, Crawshaw Booth...	60	55	60	40	215
John Lane, Crawshaw Booth	50	60	55	45	210
Josiah Sutcliffe, Accrington	55	35	40	30	160

THIRD CLASS.—SECOND DIVISION.

Highest Merit, 300 Marks.—Number required for Prize, 120 Marks.

THREE CANDIDATES.

NAMES OF CANDIDATES.	Reading. 75.	Arithmetic. 75.	Dictation. 75.	Geography. 75.	Total Marks obtained.
John Whitaker, Accrington	40	55	60	35	190
John C. Eatough, Accrington ...	40	70	60	45	215
William Briggs, Accrington	35	50	55	40	180

N.B.—The numbers under the head of each Column were assigned by the Examiner as denoting the *highest merit* on each subject. The scheme required that a certain number of Marks should be given by each successful Candidate for elementary subjects.

APPENDIX No. II.

Circular as to the Duties of Organising Masters and Local Teachers, and the conditions on which each Institution in the Union may obtain this aid.

“Burnley, November 18th, 1857.

“Sir,—At the request of the Council of the East Lancashire Union of Mechanics’ and other Institutions, I convey to your Committee of Managers information of the arrangements which they will have to make in order to avail themselves of the assistance placed by the Committee of Council on Education at the disposal of the Council of the Union.

“This assistance is in two forms, viz., *first*, local teachers; *secondly*, organising masters.

“The local teacher is intended to be selected from the class of young men employed in some other vocation during the day, who are competent at least to teach reading, writing, arithmetic, and English grammar, or geography, or English history. A certificate of character and of their aptitude to teach must be sent to the Council of the Union. If nominated by the Council, they will be examined as soon as convenient by her Majesty’s Inspector in the foregoing subjects. But he will report specially in favour of such of them as have any knowledge of land or mine-surveying, of mechanics, of the steam engine, of map and plan drawing, or of chemistry. Such a special report would greatly facilitate the future promotion of the local teachers to Queen’s Scholarships or certificates of merit, though not required for their present appointment. Local teachers must be at least 20 years of age, and under 40, at the time of their appointment. When the Evening-school consists of males and females in the same room, the local teacher must be a married man; where it is attended by females only, a female; and where by males only, a male.

“Where there are separate male and female classes it is probable that the Committee of Council might be induced (by a favourable report from her Majesty’s Inspector, as to the qualifications of the candidates for the office of local teacher, and as to the numbers attending the classes and their state of efficiency) to sanction the appointment of both a male and female local teacher in one institution. Any local teacher thus nominated to an Evening-school by the Council of the Union, and sanctioned by her Majesty’s Inspector, having served therein to the satisfaction of the Committee of Council on Education, upon the report of her Majesty’s Inspector, for one year, may attend the examination (Minute 20th August, 1853, s. 13) for registration, and on passing it, will be allowed a Queen’s Scholarship of £20. or £25. to any training school under inspection which (with the consent of its Managers) he may select: the amount of the scholarship to depend on his passing to the extent required under

the Minute of 2nd April, 1853 (Capitation), or to the extent required for pupil teachers.

"Any local teacher nominated and approved as above to an Evening-school in the Union, after three years' service under inspection to the satisfaction of the Committee of Council on Education, and being upwards of 30 years of age, may be examined for a certificate of merit; such certificate not bearing any pecuniary value until the holder be in charge of an elementary Day-school fulfilling the usual conditions required for the augmentation of the salary of the teacher by Government.

"The appointment of local teacher thus opens a path in which any person in the Union now, too old to become a pupil teacher, may gain a Queen's Scholarship, may have the advantage of education in a training school, and may enter on the career of the teacher of an elementary Day-school, with a certificate of merit and augmentation of his salary by the Government. His prospects of promotion will be greatly increased if the Managers can secure a visit from Her Majesty's Inspector, and if he find the evening classes in an efficient state and the attainments of the local teacher satisfactory. Though the evening classes will be liable to such inspection, it is to be feared that the very numerous engagements of the Inspectors will prevent their visits unless urgent solicitations be made.

"Such advantages will, it is hoped, greatly facilitate the selection of thoroughly qualified local teachers by the Managers of the several institutions and evening classes in Union.

"The Committee of Council will pay £10. annually to each local teacher so nominated and approved, who shall teach on sixty nights at least in the year, and give satisfaction to the Managers by his character, conduct, and attention to duty. The local teachers will, however, probably be required by your Committee of Managers to teach on two nights in each week during about forty or forty-five weeks, or nine or ten months in the year. The Committee of Council also require that the sum received in fees at the Evening-school during the year shall equal or exceed the £10. granted by them.

"One such local teacher may be selected by the Committee of Managers of each local institution in the East Lancashire Union for nomination and approval; and if there be well-attended female classes an application will likewise, if desired, be made by the Council for the sanction of a local female teacher, if an efficient one be selected for their approval. It is desirable that these selections should be made in the first week of December, 1857, and notified to Mr. Sutherland, in order that arrangements may be made with Her Majesty's Inspector for a collective examination of both male and female candidates before Christmas next. The examination will be in no respect difficult, but will be strictly such as is necessary to ascertain that the persons selected have a fair knowledge of the elementary subjects before enumerated, and aptitude to teach them.

"The Council of the Union are also authorised by the Committee

of Council on Education to appoint masters holding certificates of merit as organising masters in the Union.

“The duties of these masters will be as follows:—

“1. They will visit and teach the evening classes the ordinary subjects of instruction in any institution ready to pay at the rate of £15. for one night of such instruction weekly, during the usual time the classes are open in the year.

“2. They will be specially charged to act under the direction of the local managers, in organising the evening classes for collective teaching; and on nights not appropriated to evening classes paying £15. per annum, they will visit occasionally such other institutions as may desire their help to organise the classes, aid the teachers, and give them examples of efficient class teaching.

“3. On Saturday evening, they will visit in succession the several institutions in the Union, and will give *class lectures*, illustrated by apparatus and experiments, chiefly in explanation of natural phenomena. For example, four class lessons might be given throughout the Union on (A) the mechanical; (B) the chemical constitution of the atmosphere; (C) the mode in which it may become noxious by chemical degeneration; (D) by miasmata, and the means of preventing both forms of evil.

“4. The organising masters will be employed as assistant secretaries to Mr. Sutherland, and will regularly attend at an office and hours to be appointed.

“5. The Council reserve for consideration the propriety of opening, in Burnley and Accrington, classes during two or three hours in the day-time, for the instruction of assistants in shops, clerks, and apprentices, in the elements of mechanical, chemical, and other scientific knowledge, in surveying or in drawing.

“Each committee of managers will do well to bear in mind that the appointment of a local teacher, towards whose remuneration the Committee of Council will pay £10. annually, ought to lead to their availing themselves at once of the aid of the organising master for at least one night weekly. They will also doubtless feel that the weekly visit of the organising master will be most important, not only to the efficiency of the evening classes, but to the success of their local teacher in his new career, and also to that of the candidates for certificates and prizes in their institution.

“I have to request that a copy of this circular may be put into the hands of every member of the committee of managers without delay, and that a special meeting may be at once called for its consideration.

“I remain, Sir,

“Your obedient Servant,

“J. P. KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH.

“To the Secretary of the Committee of
Managers of the Evening Classes or
Mechanics' Institution, at

APPENDIX No. III.

*Circular as to Female Evening Classes.**Burnley, May 22, 1858.*

The Council of the East Lancashire Union of Institutions have been desirous to encourage the formation of evening classes for females. Their examination and prize scheme for 1858, with this object in view, included rewards especially for a knowledge of domestic economy, household sanitary arrangements, and the management of the sick, and of children.

Since these proposals were issued, the Council have received both inquiries and suggestions as to these female classes; and they have been invited to distribute a circular containing the results of such experience as they can collect, and to gather from ladies, throughout the Union and elsewhere, hints as to the course to be pursued.

The object of instruction in a female, beyond that which is purely personal in the improvement of her own mind and character, is to enable her to promote the comfort, health, and well-being of her home, by the faithful discharge of her duties as a daughter, sister, wife, and mother.

The relation of the evening classes to the influence of woman in her home, is, therefore, that to which every other consideration must be subordinate.

The Council are advised by those on whose judgment they can rely with the greatest confidence, not to give any very technical form to the English exercises included in their examination and prize scheme; but to be content with those simple practical acquirements in reading, writing, and such knowledge of arithmetic as may be necessary for the keeping of household accounts, and the reckonings required in the economical use of the earnings of a family supported by manual labour.

The exercises of such classes should, it is thought, consist of the common forms of weekly accounts of earnings and outlay; the familiar calculations of the use of a labourer's income; with inventories of clothes and furniture, recipes for cooking, and simple directions for the management of infants, the sick, and the aged.

Some attempts which have been made in East Lancashire towards the promotion of instruction in domestic management, deserve description. The wives of workmen have been assembled by ladies in "*Mothers' meetings*," in which they have been taught sewing, and the 'cutting-out' and 'making-up' of clothes. While the sewing has been in progress, the Scriptures and books of domestic instruction have been read; familiar comments have been made; and conversation has occurred, on the economy and moral and religious guidance of the household.

These "Mothers' meetings" have not been connected formally with any of the institutions in Union, but have owed their success to the Christian feeling of ladies anxious for the well-being of the families of those employed in the works belonging to their husbands or sons.

But in some of the institutions in Union, female evening classes have been established. In these, it is desirable that a clear view should be gained of the kind of elementary knowledge most likely to be useful; of the form in which it should be given; and the exercises by which its practical application to the duties of life should be rendered easy.

To give the proper tone to these classes, it is most desirable that some lady should always be present, even if she do not actually take any part in the instruction. But when any such lady can take charge of the English exercises, or of the needlework, she will not limit the benefit which she confers to the direct instruction given, but her *presence* will have a most useful influence on the manners and sentiments of her class. Such ladies as take charge of the sewing classes, will have an opportunity to lead the young women and mothers present into conversation on domestic economy.

The difficulties encountered in such efforts as have already been made, have arisen from the preoccupation of ladies with their own home duties; from the defects of those manuals by which, if complete, the course of oral instruction could be reduced to a commentary on what could be usefully read to the sewing class; and from the obvious imperfections of such oral instruction when not accompanied by any practical training.

If ladies, disposed to undertake the superintendence of female classes, could have the aid of female assistants who had received some training fitting them to give systematic instruction, some of these difficulties would be diminished. It is not improbable, that if the prospect of such occupation, with a suitable remuneration, were offered, competent teachers, who had acquired what has been written on the subjects of instruction, and who had also had personal experience in the management of households, would gradually be found.

On the sanitary economy of the household, and on the management of infants and children in health and sickness, and the nursing of the aged and sick, much instruction is necessary, which could be given by practitioners of medicine. It is obvious that all such teaching should be divested of technicalities in phrase and form. The subjects selected should be limited to those most familiar. The tone of teaching should be conversational; and the object of the teacher should be to remove injurious prejudices and practices, and almost in the form of *household proverbs* to communicate simple truths which could be easily remembered.

The range of such instruction was indicated in its *widest scope*, in the examination and prize scheme of the East Lancashire Union for 1858, in the following terms:—

"The Council being also desirous to encourage evening schools for females, and female evening classes in connection with the several

institutions, propose that all the foregoing scheme, so far as it relates to the English exercises, shall be held to be applicable to such classes with the following special rules of adaptation.

“The Council will grant to females, *certificates* for marks of competency in the three classes of *English exercises*, and *book prizes* for marks of merit.

“They will also, to all females who obtain marks of merit in any of the three classes of English exercises, award prizes of greater value in books or money, provided marks of merit be obtained in an exercise in one of the following subjects:—

“THIRD CLASS.—FEMALES.

“*Second Section*.—Arithmetic, as far as compound division.

“*First Section*.—Arithmetic, as far as practice. The candidate will also answer questions as to the best application of the earnings of a working man’s family (the ages of each member of which will be given); for food, under several heads; for clothing; for the sick club, or life assurance society, or savings bank,—stating how much of the income should be spent on each.

“SECOND CLASS.—FEMALES.

“In this class, the female candidates who compete for the higher prizes will answer questions on the following subjects:—

“*Food*.—The best materials for the several meals of a working man; the prices of each article of food, the amount of nourishment which it contains, and the best mode of cooking it.

“*Clothes*.—The most durable, warm, and cheap clothing for women and children, within the means of a family supported by manual labour. How to cut-out, make, mend, and preserve clothes, so that they may last long in a neat and wholesome condition.

“What colours, ornaments, and forms of dress become a woman. They will also work exercises in household account-keeping.

“FIRST CLASS.—FEMALES.

“Will show books of household accounts neatly kept as exercises in their classes.

“They will answer, in writing, questions on the prices, in this district, of various articles of food, clothing, furniture, and other objects of expenditure in a labourer’s family, and will work calculations of the cost of such quantities of each as may be required.

“They will write their thoughts on such one of the following subjects as may be selected:—

“*Household arrangements*.—How to regulate and improve the ventilation of a cottage by simple and cheap means. How to keep floors, bedding, furniture, walls, and utensils in a perfectly wholesome condition.

"*Management of Children.—In Health.* What precautions to take against colds, coughs, chilblains, ; against contagious diseases, and in their daily regimen and habits. *In Sickness.* How to keep a sick room, to prepare food for various infantile complaints, for a general feverish disorder, to give simple medicines for common wants, to dress a burn or scald, a bruise or a cut.

"What "*nostrums*" and ill practices to avoid in bringing up and nursing children.

"*Moral arrangement.*—As regards cleanliness, obedience, truthfulness, purity of language, reverence, religious duties.

"*Sickness in Adults*—How to prepare whey, beef tea, mutton broth, barley-water, lemonade, effervescing draughts, poultices; how to bandage a leg or arm, to stop a sudden bleeding, to manage a fainting fit, and to sooth and comfort the sick and dying."

Other lessons on household economy might be given in the form of conversation by ladies to the Sewing Classes.

The Council strongly urge that Female Classes should be organized for this form of instruction throughout the Union.

The Council will also require in each class, specimens of the needle-work of the candidates, and in the first class, of their skill in cutting-out clothes and making ordinary linen and cotton garments. They will request the aid of experienced ladies in determining the merit of this work.

By order of the Council,

J. P. KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH, *President.*"

APPENDIX No. IV.

Declaration signed by the majority of the Manufacturing firms in the East Lancashire Union, in November, 1856.

DECLARATION.

The undersigned, having under their attention the following facts and considerations, viz.:—

1. That from eight to thirteen years of age, children employed in mills spend only half their time in school, and at thirteen leave the Day-school for mill work;—

2. That children on whom the half-time system is not obligatory by law, commonly are much less regular in their attendance at school than the half-time scholars, and, for the most part, leave school at an earlier age than thirteen;—

3. That it is desirable to induce the scholars of Day-schools to continue their education by attendance on Evening classes when they leave the Day-schools, and to enter Mechanics' and Literary Institutions when they are of ripe age for instruction;—

4. That by means of an impartial examination, the proficiency of the pupils of such institutions will be tested, and proofs given of persevering application and ability, which will be accurately defined in certificates to be awarded by the examiners of the East Lancashire Union, to all who can produce testimonials of respectability;—

5. That such attendance on Evening-schools or Mutual Instruction Societies, and on Mechanics' and Literary Institutions, is a sign of a regular and correct life—a means of mental and moral improvement, and of preparation for all the duties of life:—

Therefore, we, the undersigned, being desirous to encourage deserving young persons who give proof of a sober, thoughtful life, and of ability and proficiency, by gaining prizes and certificates, do hereby declare that we will pay great respect to such certificates whenever presented to us by young persons applying for employment and promotion; and that we will regard the holders of such certificates, or of some equal proof of good conduct, natural ability, and education, as having given evidence of meritorious exertion deserving encouragement and reward.

Resolutions adopted at the Public Meeting held on the 4th November, 1857, in the large hall of the Burnley Mechanics' Institution.

After the Lord Bishop of Manchester, who took the chair, had addressed the candidates and distributed the prizes, Lieutenant-Colonel Townley, high sheriff of Lancashire, moved, and Sir J. P. Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart., seconded the following resolution:—

“That from eight to thirteen years of age, children employed in mills spend only half their time in school, and at thirteen leave the day-school for mill work.

“That children on whom the half-time system is not obligatory by law, commonly are much less regular in their attendance at school than the half-time scholars, and for the most part leave school at an earlier age than thirteen.

“That it is desirable to induce the scholars of day-schools to continue their education by attendance on evening classes when they leave the day-schools, and to enter mechanics' and literary institutions when they are of ripe age for instruction.”

Afterwards Lord Cavendish, M.P., moved, and Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson Patten, M.P., seconded the subjoined resolution:—

“That by means of an impartial examination the proficiency of the pupils of such institutions will be tested, and proofs given of persevering application and ability, which will be accurately defined in certificates to be awarded by the examiners of the East Lancashire Union to all who produce testimonials of respectability.”

The Right Hon. William Cowper, M.P., moved, and the Rev. W. J. Kennedy, Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, seconded, the third resolution,—

“That such attendance on evening-schools or mutual instruction societies, and on mechanics' and literary institutions, is a sign of a

regular and correct life, a means of mental and moral improvement, and of preparation for all the duties of life."

And lastly, the Right Hon. Sir John Pakington, Bart., M.P., moved, and George Stansfeld, Esq., seconded, the following resolution, viz :—

"That to encourage young persons who give proof of a sober and thoughtful life by attending evening classes, and especially such of them as may, by ability and perseverance, gain prizes and certificates, it is important that employers of labour should pay great respect to such certificates in selecting young persons for employment and promotion; and that such deserving men have a strong claim to be nominated to compete for offices in the Excise, Customs, Inland Revenue, Post Office, and other departments, irrespective of selection by means of parliamentary patronage."

These resolutions were all carried unanimously.

APPENDIX No. V.

Instructions to the Organising Masters.

The East Lancashire Union of Institutions has been formed to foster the self-education of the youth of the labouring classes in this district, between the elementary school age and full maturity.

It is essential to the proper discharge of your duties as organising masters, that you should have a sincere sympathy with such efforts as are made by thoughtful labouring men for this end.

You can shew this sympathy in various ways.

Your primary and most engrossing duty will be personally to teach the elementary classes of certain institutions the rudiments of reading, writing, arithmetic, writing from dictation and from memory, English grammar, geography, and English history.

Even the teaching of the humblest of these elements will require much of your attention. These labours will be greatly lightened by organising the pupils of each institution into classes, according to their acquirements, and by introducing as rapidly as possible the collective method of oral instruction, instead of the mode of individual teaching now, in many cases, in vogue.

You will put yourself in personal communication with the gentleman of the local committee appointed for that purpose. You will be introduced by him to the teachers who have at present charge of the classes.

You can then, with his consent, and their aid, ascertain the amount of knowledge possessed by each pupil, and then, with the like concurrence, proceed to arrange them in such groups as will facilitate collective instruction.

You can explain to the Committee and the teachers the arrangement which you conceive will promote the most rapid success, by the

division of the pupils into classes : by the use of one lesson-book in each class ; by setting apart a fixed period for each subject of instruction ; by drawing up, in accordance with this, a written scheme of the routine of the classes ; by settling with them what classes you are personally to teach, and whether, and if so at what period, you are to examine the other classes.

The selection from the list of the Committee of Council on Education of proper lesson books will be indispensable, if the class has not sufficient for collective instruction. A grant may be obtained in aid of local subscriptions for this object.

Such arrangements, if made with skill, constitute that organisation without which no permanent success can be hoped for in any school.

These duties will occupy three-fourths of your time on the evenings in which you visit institutions for elementary instruction.

The remaining fourth part of the time each evening may, with the concurrence of the local directors, be devoted to a lesson to be delivered by you to all the members of the evening classes of the institution. For this lesson they should be collected together in one class on a gallery, or by some similar arrangement.

You will carefully prepare each week the notes of one or more lessons, to be then delivered to this aggregate class, in explanation of some natural phenomenon. Such subjects as rain, dew, winds, hail, hoar-frost, snow and ice, eclipses, thunder-storms, the aurora-borealis, meteors, falling stars, would form the subject of one series of lessons. Another might consist of the explanation of the breathing of animals, of plants,—the sources of the nourishment of plants ; the balance of organised nature as respects plants, animals, and men, &c. &c. The nature and uses of soils,—the use of moisture, of drainage, of pulverization of soils,—properties of pulverized soils as respects gases and the mineral food of plants,—the nature of different manures, and the mode in which each promotes fertility.

These lessons must be given in the simplest language, with the least possible use of scientific terms. They should be the subject of questioning at the close of each lesson. Notes should be taken by all who are competent, and an examination on the subject of the preceding lesson should occupy a few minutes at the beginning of the time allotted to this instruction.

As far as possible, such lessons should be illustrated by diagrams, drawn boldly by yourself, on large sheets of cartridge paper pasted together.

Whenever it is possible to illustrate the lecture by some scientific apparatus or experiment, that should be done.

If you find that any of these subjects are well treated in any of the class reading books in use in the institution, you will do well to have this chapter read by the class, and to make your lesson consist of a development and illustration of this reading lesson. The text should then be made a subject of separate study by the members of the class, and they should be invited and encouraged to purchase, for their own use, the class reading book containing the lesson. The

Committee of Council will facilitate this by allowing for books so purchased the large discount of 40 to 43 per cent., if they are on the published list of the Council.

Saturday evenings will be devoted to a course of lessons on some subjects of natural science with which you are familiar. In the present state of the evening classes, and of the Union, the Council limit each course to a series of four such lessons. When they have been delivered at one institution, you will proceed to give them at such other institution as may be appointed by the Council, on four other Saturday evenings.

The Council have selected as your subject for the first course of lessons, the "atmosphere," chiefly because of the importance of the right understanding of sanitary arrangements in everything which affects the air we breathe.

Your four lessons will consist of an explanation of the chief properties of the atmosphere:—1. The physical; 2. The chemical; 3. The mode in which the air degenerates by chemical and physical impurities; 4. By miasmata, and the best means of removing or preventing each form of evil.

The Council recommend you to encourage the young men who attend these lessons to take notes. You should also be prepared to question them, but in a very simple form, and with abundant encouragement and aid, so as to enable them to carry away the chief facts and principles of your lessons. If any of your pupils are sufficiently advanced to write out what they can remember of the lecture, the Council would be prepared to reward such efforts by some mark of approbation.

The Council have provided such apparatus as will be required for the illustration of this first course of four lectures, which you will repeat throughout the Union. When that course has been completed, you will be furnished with apparatus for another course.

Having thus devoted your first course of four lessons to "air," it may be desirable to deliver four lessons in a subsequent course on "water," chiefly with a view to give a clear knowledge of the composition and uses of water; of the common modes in which it is beneficial or hurtful to vegetable and animal life,—whether as a solvent, or in the form of vapour, dew, rain, or stagnant on the surface, or in the interstices of the soil.

Signed, by order of the Council,

J. P. KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH.

APPENDIX No. VI.
Classes (Male and Female).—Fees, Occupation, Attendance, Ages.
 Table No. 1.

No.	Name of Institution.	Amount of Fees.						Occupation of Pupils.							Attendance.		Ages.					
		Whether paid Weekly (W).	Or Quarterly (Q).	For use of Library, News-room, and all Evening Classes.	For use of Library and News-room only.	For use of Library and Evening Classes only.	For use of Evening Classes alone.	Number employed in Factories.	Handicraft Trades.	Agriculture.	In Shops, as Journeymen, Errand-boys, and Assistants, &c.	Clerks in Counting-houses, &c.	In other occupations, or go to School.	Number on the Books.	Number in average attendance.	Under 13.	From 13 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	Above 40.	
1	Accrington Mec. Instit.	W &	Q	2/0	2/0	2/0	2/0	58	5	..	..	..	2	66	39	12	40	36	20	10	20	
2	Bacup	..	Q	2/0	2/0	2/0	0/2	58	5	..	1	..	2	8	7	8	11	37	18	..	..	
3	Baxenden	..	Q	1/6	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4	Burnley Ch. of Eng. L. I.	..	Q	2/6	..	2/0	..	58	29	..	5	14	4	110	60	4	12	52	42	..	..	
5	Burnley Mec. Instit.	..	Q	2/6	..	..	1/7 1/2	96	23	2	..	2	13	136	72	6	30	40	56	4	..	
6	Crawshaw Booth L. & M. I.	..	Q	2/0	..	1/6	..	32	5	3	2	1	35	78	?	6	9	38	24	1	..	
7	Habergham School Inst.	..	Q	..	..	..	1/6	39	..	..	..	..	4	43	40	2	14	18	7	2	..	
8	Haslingden Instit.	..	Q	..	..	..	..	120	15	..	1	1	23	115	45	43	38	15	7	12	..	
9	Nelson-in-Marsden M. I.	W &	Q	2/3r	..	..	0/2	34	10	..	1	3	5	88	53	6	12	22	13	..	..	
10	Newchurch Mec. Inst.	..	Q	2/0	1/6	..	..	94	3	..	1	..	2	100	73	2	19	65	14	..	..	
11	Padiham	..	Q	3/0	1/6	2/0	..	14	10	..	2	..	4	30	22	2	6	14	6	2	..	
12	Rawtenstall	..	Q	2/0	..	..	..	67	3	..	1	1	2	74	49	6	14	28	26	..	..	
	Total.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	614	103	5	14	22	100	848	460	97	199	665	233	31	20	

*Annual Subscriptions and Donations to the EAST LANCASHIRE UNION
OF INSTITUTIONS for the Year ending Midsummer, 1858.*

<i>General List.</i>	Donations.			Annual Subscriptions.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
The Duke of Buccleugh.....	10	0	0			
The Marquis of Hartington, M.P.....	10	0	0			
Gen. the Hon. Sir James Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B.	10	0	0			
Lieut.-Colonel Towneley	10	0	0			
Sir James Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart.	10	0	0			
Richard Fort, Esq.....	10	0	0			
James Simpson, Esq.....	10	0	0			
Lieut.-Colonel Wilson Patten, M.P.	5	0	0			
Rev. William Thursby	5	0	0			
John Hargreaves, Esq.	5	0	0			
Jonathan Peel, Esq.	5	0	0			
Messrs. John Dugdale, and Brothers	5	5	0			
Messrs. Alcocks, Birkbeck, and Co.	5	5	0			
Frederick Steiner, Esq.	5	0	0			
T. N. Whitaker, Esq.....	2	2	0			
William Wilding, Esq.	2	2	0			
George Foster, Esq.	2	10	0			
Total	£112	4	0			
<i>Burnley.</i>						
Messrs. Spencer and Moore	1	1	0			
“ Wm. Hopwood and Sons	1	1	0			
“ J. and W. Brennand.....	1	1	0			
“ Bradshaw and Collinson	1	1	0			
“ T. and B. Chaffer.....	1	1	0			
Mr. William Hudson	1	0	0			
“ George Graham	1	0	0			
“ John Kay	1	0	0			
Messrs. Hacking and Todd	1	0	0			
Mr. John Massey	1	0	0			
Messrs. Margerisons and Co.....	1	0	0			
Mr. Richard Holmes	0	10	0			
Total	£11	15	0			
<i>Accrington.</i>						
Mr. F. Steiner	5	0	0			
Messrs. F. W. Grafton and Co.....	2	0	0			
“ Bridge and Barnes	1	0	0			
Mr. J. Grimshaw	1	0	0			
“ B. Hargreaves.....	1	0	0			
“ G. Bannister	0	10	0			
“ W. Dewhurst	0	10	0			
“ Swaine Rhodes	0	10	0			
“ S. J. Bingham.....	0	5	0			
“ W. H. Dewhurst.....	0	5	0			
Messrs. J. and J. Shutt.....	0	5	0			
Total	£12	5	0			

		Donations.			Annual Subscriptions.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
<i>Crawshaw Booth.</i>							
Messrs.	Butterworth and Brooks .....	.....			5	0	0
The	Rossendale Printing Co., by Mr. Bailey... ..	.....			5	0	0
	Total	£10	0	0			
<i>Huslingden.</i>							
J. Bir	ans, Esq.....	.....			1	0	0
<i>Marsden.</i>							
Messrs.	Tunstill Brothers .....	.....			1	1	0
"	J. and B. Smith .....	.....			1	1	0
"	W. Ecroyd and Son .....	.....			1	1	0
"	W. and R. Whitham .....	.....			0	10	0
"	Whitehead and Holland .....	.....			1	0	0
"	R. Berry and Son .....	.....			0	10	0
	Total	£5	3	0			
<i>Raustenstall.</i>							
Messrs.	P. and H. Whitehead .....	.....			1	0	0
Mr. H.	H. Hardman .....	.....			1	0	0
" P.	H. Hardman .....	.....			1	0	0
" H.	Whitehead .....	.....			0	10	0
	Total	£3	10	0			

